

CRISP FOR SILVER.

The Georgia Campaign is Opened at Atlanta.

Speaker Crisp Favors Free Coinage, Hoke Smith Doesn't.

A BIG MASS MEETING.

The Populists Are Condemned in Strong Terms.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 8.—A mass meeting of Democrats was held in this city last evening. The principal features were the speeches of Speaker Crisp, reviewing the work of congress, and of Secretary Hoke Smith against the free coinage of silver. Speaker Crisp declared his personal preference for free coinage of silver. Much enthusiasm was displayed. In concluding his speech Speaker Crisp said: "While we have not done all we hoped to do, we have done more in the past year to redress the wrongs of the people, we have done more for their relief than we ever did before. We have made living cheaper. We have made all money taxable. We have taxed surplus incomes. We have restored freedom of elections. We have reduced public expenditures, and have declared our hostility to trusts and monopolies organized for the oppression of the people."

Secretary Hoke Smith followed. Calling attention to the recent experience of the great states of Kansas and Colorado under Populist rule, the secretary said that he would like to see Georgia follow the leadership of a Jewelling or a Waite. But as was the record of the third party in the West, the crazy theories of their leaders in congress were enough to stagger comprehension and shake thoughtful men. They sought disbursements amounting in the aggregate to over \$25,000,000,000. The people of Georgia could not afford to indorse such a party. The state would be disorganized locally and discredited before the nation. It would have even listened to their impracticable theories.

Few of their beliefs were worthy of discussion, but there was one which seemed to have attracted attention although when carefully investigated it must be classified with the crazy theories as almost equally wild and impracticable. He referred to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 by the United States alone, and declared it to be a plan utterly at variance with sound business principles, and that it would be a calamity to the country. He was a thorough bimetalist, strong in his faith, and no one could be more unalterably opposed to the adoption of a single gold standard. Such a course would bring about a contraction of the currency, and would cripple the industries and to lessen the demand for supplies.

The injury inflicted by a single standard currency had been recently demonstrated abroad, and the evil effects had been felt here upon products of this country raised for export consumption. He believed these evil effects would be lessened by preserving the present per capita of currency here; but where three-fourths of our great cotton product goes abroad, three-fourths of the injury could not be reached except by the success of bimetalism in the place of a single standard. Currency in the United States had not been contracted, but on the contrary, the per capita to-day was \$24.19 as against an average of \$14.85 from 1880 to 1890.

After sketching the history of silver demonetization by Germany in 1871, and subsequently by Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Russia and the nations comprising the Latin union, Secretary Smith said:

"It is, therefore, evident that silver, at a ratio of 16 to 1, is unlimited coinage was attempted in 1871, and must either flood our mints with enormous quantities of silver, which would at once depreciate the value of our money, or it would be coined only in reasonable quantities, and this could not substantially affect the mercantile value of the dollar throughout the world. In either event we would be forced to the exclusive use of a dollar worth only a little more than half the present dollar. It would cause the settlement of all contracts at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar, and would require the reorganization of all prices to be adapted to the new depreciated currency. It would compel a change of all legislation in fixing salaries. It would necessitate the entire readjustment of the private and government business of the United States to meet conditions caused by a degraded dollar."

SEVERE STORM IN DENVER.

Water Falls in Torrents and Much Damage is Done.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 8.—This city and vicinity was visited by a severe storm shortly after 5 o'clock last evening, rain falling in torrents, accompanied by hail and lightning. One house was struck by lightning and slightly damaged, and the movement of the street cars was greatly interfered with by rushing waters and accumulated sand. In five minutes 23 inches of rain fell, and the total precipitation for twenty-five minutes was .56 inches.

DRAYTON DIVORCE CASE.

Several New Points of Interest in Mrs. Drayton's Story.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—The World says in connection with the Drayton divorce case: "There are several points to Mrs. Drayton's story and every point has the interest of being new and made for the first time. To begin—Mrs. Drayton not only does not regret the bringing of divorce suit by her husband, but received the news of it gladly, and arranged that the papers might be served on her at once. Mrs. Drayton not only will contest the divorce suit, but will fight it to the bitter end. Mrs. Drayton will answer Mr. Drayton's petition for divorce with a cross petition alleging unfaithfulness on his part and gross violation of his marriage vows. She will enter a general and specific denial of all his charges against her, and will bring what her friends regard as proof positive that she has been maligned. She precipitated the divorce proceedings by deliberately bringing a suit for the custody of her children. All these facts are true beyond dispute, her friends say, and when they are confirmed by the filing of her cross-petition and by the testimony at the trial the confirmation will be so sensational that the statement of the bare facts will seem very tame."

Hallett Allison Borrowes, the correspondent in the case, was seen in his office at the car house of the New York division of the New Jersey Traction company, for which he is superintendent. He said: "The charges made in Mr. Drayton's petition are false, absolutely false. That is all I have to say in the matter."

EXPORTS TO THIS COUNTRY

State Department in Receipt of Reports From the Different Consuls.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Replies have been received by the state department showing the amount of exports from various countries during the quarter ending June 30, 1894, to the United States. The reports are by the different consuls general and are compared with the report from the same quarters last year. The figures show a falling off, owing, no doubt, in part to expected tariff changes. The following are figures by countries:

Austria-Hungary, \$1,488,375; decrease, \$916,448.
Belgium, \$1,472,869; decrease, \$943,814.
Canada, maritime provinces, \$1,358,539; decrease, \$418,423.
Canada, Ontario, \$4,015,100; decrease, \$691,752.
Canada, Quebec, \$1,108,545; comparison not given.
Germany, Frankfurt district, \$6,153,296; decrease, \$4,314,620.
Italy, \$5,443,242; comparison not given.
Netherlands, \$5,118,602; no comparison.
Russia, \$796,776; no comparison.
Sweden and Norway, \$450,197; decrease, \$675,235.
Switzerland, \$2,133,793; decrease, \$1,256,155.
England, \$26,332,664; decrease, \$16,050,318.
Turkey, \$784,142; no comparison.
West Indies, \$23,299,075; no comparison.

WARNED BY WHITE CAPS.

Wealthy St. Joseph Man Mysteriously Disappears.

St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 8.—White caps threatened to whip Stephen E. Carey, a wealthy citizen of this city, because he hoarded his money and would not properly clothe and feed his family. Carey paid no attention to the threat, and two weeks later the White caps threatened to hang him. When he received the last letter, Carey took his youngest son, a boy of 14, stealthily away from the house and left the city. It is believed that he has started to England with the boy. A telegram received yesterday from Fort Wayne says he has been seen there. Carey attributes the threats of the White caps to his wife and children. He made statement to his neighbors and left a letter for publication to that effect before he left the city.

FEEDING WHEAT TO STOCK

More Will Be Used for This Purpose Than Ever Before.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 8.—During the past four days C. A. King & Co., have received replies from 3,057 reliable dealers and millers. They cover almost every important wheat and clover seed county in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas and Missouri. These states raise most of the clover seed crop and two-thirds of the winter wheat crop, or nearly one-half of the entire wheat crop of the United States. Two thousand three hundred and thirty-one of the reports are from 898 of the large wheat producing counties. They show it is mostly a guess to say now what amount of wheat will be fed animals this crop year. There will be more fed than ever before.

BRIEFS BY WIRE.

At Utica, N. Y., the weavers in the Globe woolen mills struck against a reduction of wages. The mills employ about 700 operatives.

The United States warship Colombia has been ordered to convey the American refugees at Port Limon back to Bluefields, Mosquito territory.

The Utah territorial board of equalization has completed the assessment rolls of the different counties. The result shows the total assessment of the territory to be \$99,503,243.40.

At Canton, Ohio, Residing County Treasurer Mandru has been found \$13,000 short.

Sir Charles Tupper, minister of fisheries of Ontario, has received a message from Victoria, B. C., that at a meeting of sealers the \$423,000 offered by the United States government in settlement of claims of seizure, was unanimously accepted.

We put on new neckbands on shirts. Peerless Steam Laundry, 112 and 114 West Eighth street.

Good work done by the Peerless.

TRADE IS FITFUL

Some Branches Improve While Others Fall Off.

Great Loss in the Corn Crop is Expected.

BANK CLEARINGS.

Topeka Among the Towns Showing an Increase.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: The business outlook is much like an April day, with alternate clouds and sunshine. In some branches strong improvement still continues, while in others trade is diminishing. Strikes lessen for the time the working force perhaps as much as it is otherwise increased by the strike of garment makers, which spreads so rapidly that an early end is considered certain, while the strikes in cotton mills have advanced prices so much that a settlement is thought not distant.

The government crop report is expected to foreshadow a great loss in corn, while other observers believe reports materially exaggerated and estimates of the yield range all the way from 1,500,000,000 to 1,700,000,000 bushels. This uncertainty affects business prospects to some extent and an advance of one-half cent the past week has followed receipts not half those of the same week last year.

Failures in August aggregated liabilities of \$10,139,477, of which \$3,172,330 were in manufacturing and \$5,078,153 in trading concerns. During the week the failures were 315 in the United States, against 323 last year, and 47 in Canada, against 25 last year.

Cities	Clearings	Inc	Dec
Kansas City	49,101,617	34.6
Omaha	2,315,332
Denver	2,351,109	66.4
St. Joseph	1,234,717	7.5	4.0
Lincoln	374,331
Wichita	506,232	87.5
Topeka	293,740	7.8

DEATH CLAIMED HIM.

The Count of Paris Dies After a Linger- ing Illness.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The comte de Paris died at an early hour this morning.

Louis Albert Phillips, count of Paris, head of the house of Bourbon, was born in Paris, August 23, 1838. He was educated at Claremont, England, by his mother, the Duchesse Helene, who was a daughter of the grand duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. In the fall of 1861 the count visited the United States, accompanied by his brother, the duc de Chartre, and his uncle, the prince de Joinville. At the invitation of General George R. McClellan the young prince entered the military service and was attached to General McClellan's staff, with the rank of captain in the volunteer army. They served on General McClellan's staff until 1862, when they returned to France. During their service with the union armies the count and his brother displayed much courage on the field during several engagements and especially at Gaines' Mills.

Since 1863 the Comte de Paris has been acknowledged by the great majority of the royalists as the head of the Bourbon house and heir to the throne of France. In 1890 the expulsion bill passed by the French chamber drove him into exile, and he returned to England, where he has since resided and where he died.

The Comte de Paris was a man of broad culture and possessed of many accomplishments. He was the author of several works, the chief of which is his "History of the Civil War in America."

Professors of Dancing.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—The seventeenth annual convention of the American society of professors of dancing, which has been in session during the past week, concluded its work to-day. Ninety delegates were in attendance. A number of new dances were adopted.

Looking Out for Anarchists.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The bureau of immigration has forwarded to the several commissioners of immigration at the various ports of the United States detailed descriptions of the twenty-six anarchists recently expelled from France and believed to be en route to the United States.

Defended His Daughter.

STOUT CITY, Iowa, Sept. 8.—Michael Sobowski and George Hill, farmers, quarreled yesterday over the conduct of Sobowski's daughter. After a heated discussion Sobowski shot Hill, killing him instantly.

A Mayor Fatally Injured.

COLUMBIA, Mo., Sept. 8.—Hon. James H. Coulter, mayor of Columbia and a prominent male buyer, was probably fatally injured yesterday morning by the falling of a hay rack in his stable.

Gave Birth to Triplets.

LIBERTY, Mo., Sept. 8.—At Barry yesterday Mrs. William Chaffin gave birth to triplets. They are all girls and doing nicely.

Four Persons Burned to Death.

KAMAROSKA, Quebec, Sept. 8.—Four lives were lost in a fire that broke out yesterday in the house of David St. Pierre.

Gone Back to Populism.

ABILENE, Kan., Sept. 8.—The Abilene Dispatch this week hoisted the Populist ticket.

RAILWAY WAGE QUESTION.

A Decision in the Federal Court the Reverse of Judge Caldwell.

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 8.—In the Oregon Railway and Navigation wage schedule in the United States court, Judge Bellinger yesterday morning rendered an important decision on a question in point the exact reverse of a decision rendered by Judge Caldwell in the Union Pacific wage schedule in the United States court at Omaha. In the Union Pacific case Judge Caldwell decided that the receivers had no power to change the schedule and rules, but should petition the court to make the change. Judge Bellinger said the court cannot expect to stand over the receiver and follow him through the minute details of his work. Under the rule proposed which was the one laid down by Judge Caldwell, the receiver might want to make 100 or 1,000 changes in a year for which each court would have to give an order. This would involve a question that, it seemed to him, was impractical. The question in this case was whether the receiver could make reductions in the wages of employes without the consent of the court. The parties were all in accord. Judge Bellinger rendered the decision on the petition of which side got there, nor which side will introduce witnesses first.

The decision was followed by another to the effect that the order of Judge Caldwell in the Union Pacific case referring to the wages of the receiver of the Oregon railway and navigation company, this disposed of all the technical points and the court announced he would hear the case on its merits. The date for the hearing was set for this morning. The decision in the case of the receiver of the Oregon railway and navigation company, this disposed of all the technical points and the court announced he would hear the case on its merits. The date for the hearing was set for this morning.

TWO REPORTS PRESENTED

Irrigation Congress Having a Warm Debate Over the Resolutions.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 8.—The attendance at the irrigation congress yesterday was smaller than heretofore, some delegates having left for home.

Judge Emery of Kansas, national lecturer of the congress, spoke on "The True Significance of the Irrigation Movement in regard to the Arid Lands." The arid section of the United States, he said, was over half the possessions of the government, not including Alaska. This section had not over 5,000,000 population. The greater part of this vast tract could be irrigated, and, if reclaimed, would provide for over 75,000,000 people. He denied the letter of Secretary Morton to this congress in which he said: "These meetings have nothing to do with practical irrigation," as absolutely untrue. He advocated small farms and storage reservoirs for irrigation survey for the purpose of discovering and distributing the water of the country for irrigation purposes.

The committee on resolutions presented its report. It consisted of a majority and minority report and an address to the American people. The debate on these reports were limited to four hours, ten minutes to each speaker. The resolutions were discussed until 11 o'clock last night, when an adjournment was taken until to-day, without any vote having been taken. It is probable the majority report will be adopted.

FISHING BOATS WRECKED.

Fifteen Men Drowned in a Terrible Gale in Finland.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—A dispatch from Helsinki, capital of Finland, tells a story of dreadful sufferings experienced a few days ago by men employed in the Baltic fisheries. The fishing fleet were all at sea when a terrific gale sprang up forcing the boats to run for shelter. The islands are principally desolate rocks, whose frowning, jagged fronts meant the destruction of anything that is caught ashore upon them. As the seas swept over the wrecked fishing boats before the latter broke up, they carried away fifteen fishermen, whose bodies have not been recovered.

AMERICAN VESSEL SEIZED.

Nicaragua Furnishes Another Instance of Her Disregard of Others' Rights.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The United States has another cause of complaint against Nicaragua. According to a report which has just been received at the state department from Consular Agent Seat, at Bluefields, an American merchant vessel was seized by the Nicaraguan authorities and used to convey the prisoners captured at that place to Colon, for transportation to Managua.

Whisky Peddler Killed.

SOUTH McALESTER, Ind. Terr., Sept. 8.—Last night Marshal Little shot a whisky peddler named Edwards. Edwards lived only a few hours after being shot. Edwards had just arrived from Denison, Texas, with a large supply of whisky, was very drunk and had been intimidating the trainmen. On his arrival here the marshal attempted Edwards' arrest. He had to shoot or be shot himself. Edwards' partner was arrested and will be taken to Paris for trial.

Admitted to the Naval Academy.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 8.—The following have been admitted to the naval academy as naval cadets: J. H. Madison, Illinois; G. Gleason, Kansas; H. T. Wright, Alabama; D. P. Maddox, Ohio; R. T. Briggs, Alabama; A. G. Mitchell, Ohio; S. S. McCarthy, Missouri; J. A. Hand, jr., South Dakota.

Saw Mill Blown to Pieces.

THREE RIVERS, Quebec, Sept. 8.—Gagnon's saw mill on the St. Maurice river opposite this city, was blown to pieces to-day by the explosion of the boiler. Samuel Beaugert, the fireman, was blown a hundred feet and killed. Nine others were badly scalded and otherwise injured.

NOT SUPERSTITIOUS.

But Queer Things Happened to Him Just the Same.

There is a St. Louis gentleman of uncertain age but with quite an amiable disposition, residing out on a suburban road, who has a grievance and he does not care who knows it. As the story goes this particular West Ender has a wife and three or four children, and incidentally everything else to make him happy. There is only one fault in the family—the wife is very superstitious. She believes in dreams and signs and omens to the utter disgust of the head of the family. The disgruntled husband started out the other night to convince his better half that there was nothing in dreams and omens. He turned over the salt box at the table and did not get mad; he walked under a step ladder and was not assassinated; he looked at a cross-eyed man in a street car and carried out none of the instructions that would prevent a horrible disaster; and he did many other things that caused his wife to believe that he would certainly die before morning. He didn't die, however, but awoke the next morning with a regular Mr. Bower smile on his face. He did not forget to call his wife's attention to the fact, either, and reminded her that hereafter he did not want to hear any more silly talk about "thus and so" being a sure sign of "such and such." The head of the house left home in a happy frame of mind that morning; firmly believing that he had convinced his wife.

He alighted from a car at Locust and Sixth streets, and, after walking half a block north on Sixth street, fell into a cellar. Only one finger was broken, but he was jolted up in such a manner as to cause grave uneasiness. While returning home in a car the car jumped the track, and he narrowly escaped death. Upon reaching his residence he accidentally tumbled over a baby carriage and re-broke his finger. The following day he was at home in bed, and while the ever-comforting wife ministered to his wants, he never mentioned anything about her superstition.

NOT WISE.

The Clergyman Who Invested in a Poll Parrot.

Poll parrots are very curious birds. Their powers of mimicry are undisputed, and he who thinks he can swear at the bird with impunity and yet not be made to suffer by Mr. Poll is not the wisest man in the world, as is shown by the experience of a clergyman who invested in a parrot that was formerly in the house of a man known to be not particularly choice in his language. The story probably is true, for the bird played many pranks. This minister was entertaining some friends and when the bird developed an unexpected fondness for insulting the guests and referred in a sarcastic manner to the large amount of food they were devouring. Finally the parson was nettled extremely. He grasped the sinful bird by the neck and whirled him around and around.

"There, shut up," exclaimed the clergyman. The bird, once more in the cage, shook itself until all the feathers came back into their usual places. The poll looked at the clergyman rather frowningly and shouted: "My, how the wind blew through my whiskers!"

There is another poll in Philadelphia that should be placed in the same class with the minister's. There are five cats in the house, and Polly does not like any one of them. Several mornings ago the occupants of the domicile were aroused by the loud "meows" of one of the cats. Going down stairs they found that Polly had hold of the cat's tail. The feline animal was suffering, and at the same time making strenuous efforts to scratch out the bird's eyes.

"Polly, polly, let go and you'll get a cracker," exclaimed the sweet-faced matron.

The bird gurgled out, still holding on to the tail: "Don't want crackers, want this pussy's tail, and I am going to have it."

MARRIED CURATES RULED OUT.

Sad State of Affairs in the Established Church in England.

Marriage seems a great failure in the case of curates in the church of England. One of them writes of the sad lot of his class as follows: "When vicars in charge of fashionable suburban parishes insist on having only young and unmarried curates it may, in the opinion of mere worldly men, be very nice for the girls, but is it very good for the church? Why do married vicars invariably advertise for unmarried curates? Are their own marriages all failures? My case is a common one. I am a curate and want work. But I am too old, being no less than thirty-seven years, and am married, so, of course, must stand aside. That I have enough income to live on is lucky for me, but does not alter the case. My father served as a curate nearly all his life and I thought I might at least be permitted to do the same, but the action of the bishops in ordaining men wholesale during the past twenty-five years has enabled the majority of vicars to reject all who, like myself, are old or married, and so we are left in the sad position of your humble servant, who signs himself 'Out of Work.'"

No Trouble to Remember It.

"The password is Saxe. Now don't forget it, Pat," said the colonel just after the battle of Fontenoy, at which Saxe was marshal. "Sacks? Faith, and I will not. Wasn't my father a miller?" "Who goes there?" cried the sentinel after the Irishman had arrived at his post. Pat was as wise as an owl, and in a sort of whisper yall replied: "Bags, your honor!"

The General Interpretation.

Lord Russell once said: "Mr. Hume, what do you consider the object of legislation?" "The greatest good to the greatest number." "What do you consider the greatest number?" "Number one," was Mr. Hume's reply.

HE WAS GRANT'S FRIEND.

Dr. Shady Has Been Very Busy Since the Death of His Comrade.

"There goes the man who was one of General Grant's best friends." I saw a sturdy, well built man, who looked not more than fifty years old. A suit of gray covered his muscular form and broad shoulders and he wore a plain \$3 derby hat with easy walking shoes. The man had a strong but good natured face and he wore a military moustache and short imperial. The soldierly pedestrian was Dr. George F. Shady who was one of General Grant's physicians in his last illness and who was with him when he died. But Dr. Shady was General Grant's comrade or friend in the war as well as his physician after the war. Dr. Shady has prospered since those early days when he first smelled powder under McClellan. He has a charming home in the fashionable part of New York, in which his office and these are constantly thronged by the class of patients that are pretty sure to make the doctor rich in a very short time.

There are few more busy men to be found anywhere than this genial physician. His private practice alone would be considered enough by any ordinary man to have to attend to. Not so Dr. Shady. In addition to attending to his practice he is consulting physician in two large New York hospitals. His services are constantly being called for by the courts to act as an expert in some case beyond the knowledge of the lawyers. He is the chief editor of a medical journal of standing, and at certain seasons he delivers lectures in the Medical college of New York. Dr. Shady is one of the simplest and most democratic men in his profession and is credited with being one of the most kind hearted as well.

LED BY A CHILD.

"Lean on Me, Papa, We Are Nearly Home."

What a wealth of affection a little child has for her parents! History teems with heroic sacrifices that they have done for father and mother, and well that it does, for they deserve it. A little incident occurred upon a Philadelphia street car the other night that brought this thought forcibly home to the minds of passengers. Stopping at Arch street a little girl helped her father to his seat. He was a big, powerful man who would not under ordinary circumstances need any assistance of this nature, but upon this occasion he had tarried too long at a nearby saloon. He was very much under the influence of liquor. As they sat in the car, one of the little girl's hands stole quietly into the broad palm of her father. A tear stood in either eye, for she knew her mother was worrying at home. A sick baby had forced her to remain while the daughter was dispatched after the erring parent. After going several squares the little girl motioned to the conductor to stop the car. He did so. She tugged at her father's arm and aroused him from his drunken stupor. "Come, papa," she said, "we must get out here. We are nearly home." The father pulled himself together and started to alight. It was a hard task for him and the little one was quick to notice it.

"Lean on me, papa," she bravely said, as she took hold of his arm. And nearly borne down by the weight, the father was enabled to reach the street safely. The car passed on. Tears stood in the eyes of the passengers, as they quietly watched the pair pass out of sight in an adjoining street.

Snake Mountain.

There is a horse-shoe-shaped mountain in Manitoba which literally swarms with snakes twice every year. In the early autumn those slippery customers gather there from all directions, mostly from the prairie country of the South. In one side of the mountain there is a circular hole about fifteen feet deep, and as smooth as if it had been fashioned with an auger, where tens of thousands of reptiles spend the cold winter months together. Persons who have tried to explore this immense snake den during the summer, when the regular tenants are absent, say that dozens of subterranean passages lead out under the mountain in all directions from the bottom of the well. An authority estimates that he has seen 300,000 snakes of all sizes knotted together and piled up in a semi-circular state in this "Well of Serpents," as it is called in the Northwest.

Mexico's Greatest Need.

Says an American business man who has been living in Mexico. "What Mexico most needs is education. The ignorance of the people is astonishing. If the great churches of America, which are yearly sending millions of dollars to China and Africa to educate the heathen there, would devote a fair portion of that money to Mexico, far more good would be accomplished. The money would be better spent and results more apparent. The few missionaries in that country are doing good, but their number is not sufficient. Then, less theology and more liberal education should be taught, and sectarianism should not interfere with the work. Strange as it may seem, the English tongue has displaced the French as a foreign tongue, and is rapidly being learned by the younger natives."

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